NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Monograph on the Famous "Man of Destiny."

FAMILY of THE GREAT CONQUEROR

His Mother a Woman of Rare Beauty and Heroic Qualities. A Bit of Family History.

SIGNIFICANCE of a PIECE OF TAPESTRY INWROUGHT with an EFFIGY

(Copyright, 1805, by John Clark Ridpath.) 1. -ORIGIN.

meridian of Discovery and the parallel of Conquest intersect at the birthplace of Bonaparte. The birthlines of Casar and Columbus, drawn-the one due west from Rome, and the other due south from Genoa - cross each other within a few miles of Ajaccio! It is odd.

Corsica is shaped like a sucgatherium. The lony head is thrust into the strait of Bonifacio; the long back is bent to ward Italy; the thick tail projects in the direction of the Upper Riviera. The dostined town lies between the fore legs,



I ETITIA BONAPARTE, MOTHER OF NAPOLEON. and the space there is a small gulf. The island beast, sketched flat on the sea, shows many black spots on the side: they are mountains. There are veins also, and these are swift streams; small circles in a few places—towns. The area of the broadside is 3,376 square miles. It is more than twice as big as Rhode Island—smaller somewhat than Connecticut. And the population exceeds a quarter of a million.

Of the towns here marked, we are concerned with only two; Corte and Ajaccio. The former is the old home of the Buonapartes; the latter, the place to which the family removed just at the time when, by the birth of a man-child clad with thunder, it was destined to emerge from mediæval obscurities, star-like, Sirius-like, into the open sky of

The genesis of Napoleon touches a remarkable ethnic condition. Nearly all of the West-Aryan races have contributed to the population of the island in which he was born. The people and the architecture alike show traces of all se remote but potent influences in de termining the final race-character of the Corsicans who, after the fifteenth century, became essentially Italian. The race is thus composite in its derivation to as great a degree as any people in the world. Besides the ethnic origin, the environment-the narrow confines of the island, its mountainous character, its pleasant situation in the pellucid waters of the Mediterranean, its easy distance from the long bending line of one of the most famous coasts of the world-has tended powerfully, by the reactions of nature on the human animal, to establish and confirm the small insular race whose one man was destined to give it

a conspicuous place in human annals. The Buonapartes were true Corsicans. The family reaches back obscurely into the Middle Ages. The name is Italian. and shows linguistically an origin as remote as the Renaissance. There were Italian as well as Corsican Buonapartes. A family of this name lived in the Tuscan city of Sarzana; another perhaps, in Genoa, and another at Florence. Examples are found in which the spelling is given thus-Buona Parte. They of Sarazana were ennobled in the sixteenth century, and continued to write their name with a di, or de, until the epoch when the Great One was born. The noblesse, however, became attenuated, both in Tuscany and in the island, whereto a branch of the family, at some unknown date, removed and established itself at Corte or Ajaccio.

At the middle of the eighteenth century the head of the Corsican Buonapartes was Joseph, grandfather of Napoleon. The family resided at Corte, in the center of the island. Joseph received a patent of nobility from the grand dake of Tuscany, making him a patrician; and this worthless distinction was carried down to his son, Carlo Buonaparte, whose rights were confirmed by the Archbishop of Pisa and the King of

The geographical position of Corsica made it a bone of contention among the Powers. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century the island was under the suzerainty of Genoa. The people were partisans. Some favored the Genoese; some, the French; and some, other Ital-ian States. At the middle of the eighteenth century, there was turbulence. The patriots rose against Genoa, and a certain General Von Neuhof was about to be made king, when a French army under General Marbourf was sent into the island to bring it into subjection. The French had just lost their colonial empire in North America, and were anxious to make a gain in the Meditercounterbalance the growing power of Great Britain.

After the episode of Von Neuhof, the patriot leader Pascai Paoli gained an as-bendency in Corsica, and became dicta-tor. He contended valiantly for the inter. He contended valiantly for the in-dependence of his country, and for a while held his powerful enemies at bay. This, however, could not last. The French party among the Corsicans de-sired the breaking of all connection be-tween their country and the petty state of Genoa, and a union with the power-ful kingdom of France. The cause of Paoli fell before overwhelming odds, and in May of 1768, Corsica was form-ally delivered to the French. The pa-

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder

triots were scattered, and their leader found refuge in England

It was in the midst of these agitations civil and military, that the Buonaparte family emerged clearly to view. Carlo Maria Buomaparte was born in Ajaccio, March 29, 1746. At the time of the failure of the revolutionary movement and the loss of his country's independence, he

was twenty-two years of age. Meanwhile, in his eighteenth year, he had fallen in love with Letitia Ramolino, daughter of a well-to-de Corsican peas ant. With her, nature had been prodigal of all gifts. She was beautiful to a degree; strongly marked in feature and person with the excellencies of the Ital-

Of the Ramolino family, not much is known: Suffice it that Carlo di Buonaparte-though a noble-recklessly took Letitia in marriage when she was but fifteen years of age. She brought him her beauty and a portion of properties, but no additional rank. She is said to have been a girl of heroic qualities, queenly in her bearing, rather silent in manner, healthy as to her bodily life, and ignorant of sentiment. Her face, preserved in a hundred forms of art, shows unmistakably the origin of that Napoleonic visage with which the whole world will be familiar to the end of human records.

The character of Carlo di Buonaparte, though discoverable only in fragments, shows a mixture of courage and adventure. He was a projector of many things -a visionary. His education was ob tained in Italy He had been a student at Rome, and afterward at Pisa, where he prepared himself to be an advocate, and obtained a reputation for youthful eloquence. The University of Pisa conferred on him, about the time of the birth of Napoleon, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The collapse of the patriot cause bad induced Carlo Buonaparte, as a measure of prudence, to leave Ajaccio and retire to Corte. The latter, being an inland town and having a mountainous situation, was more deeply pervaded with the patriotic spirit than was the lowland region about Ajaccio. The coast country gave itself up freely to the French domination. During the first five years of the married life of Carlo he oscillated with his young family back and forth batween the two towns, finally—when safety came with peace—fixing himself at Ajaccio. This was in the early part of 1769.

Meanwhile, before this removal, three children had appeared, in rapid succession, at the hearthstone of Carlo Buonaparte. All of these were born at Corte. The first was a daughter, Elise, whose birth was in 1765. This child died in infancy, as did also the next, Marie Anne, who was born about two years later. Then, on January 7th, 1768, came the first son, and to him the parents gave the name of Joseph Nabulione, or, as a secondary spelling would have it, Joseph Napoleone, or, Napoleon. The latter name, though appearing in the birth-record of the family, was dropped in the case of the oldest son, Joseph only being retained. It was the custom of the age, in the case of the death of children, to repeat their names for those born afterward. Nor was there anything exact, as in the customs of the nineteenth century, in the spelling em-

The surname, as well as the given names, in the family of Buonaparte fluctuated into many forms, and gave rise to some discussion and confusion afterwards. One story ran to the effect that Napoleon Bonaparte was born January 7th, 1768, and Joseph about nineteer months afterwards, that is, August 15th, 1769. It was believed at one time that, the father interchanged the dates of the birth of his two eldest sons, in order to get Napolecu into the military academy before his tenth year—a thing necessary under the law. But it is now known that no such thing occurred. The only ground for the invention of the fiction was the fact that Joseph's middle name was originally Nabulione, and that this name, in a modified form, was after-

wards conferred on the younger son. The estate of Carlo di Buonaparte, though augmented by his intermarriage with the Ramolino family, was unequa to his tastes and desires. He possessed a property at Corte, and another in Ajac-cio. To the latter he came back in the early part of 1769, and established himself in the house where Napoleon was born. The homestead di Buonaparte was favorably situated. The house is still in excellent preservation. It is four stories in height. From the upper windows one may see the ocean. The building is stuccoed, is rectangular, and has a flat roof, with a small cupola, from which the flag of France was flying at the time when the first emperor of the French came into the world.

About the birth of great meu cycles of fiction grow. Friends and enemies alike invent significant circumstances. The traducers of Napoleon have said that he was illegitimate—that his father was the French marshal Marbouf. They also say, on better grounds, that the mar-riage of Letitia Ramolino to Carlo Buonaparte was not solemnized until 1767— that the first two children were therethat the first two children were therefore born out of wedlock. On the other
hand, the idel wershipers would fain
have Napoleon born as a god or Titau.
Premature pangs seize the mother at
church. She harries home, barely reaching her apartment when the heroic babe
is delivered, without an accoucher, on a
piece of tapestry inwrought with an effigy of Achilles! This probably occurred.
It was the 15th of August, 1769. As a
matter of fact, there was no omen in naiter of fact, there was no omen in eaven or earth—no sign that a beautiful easant had been delivered of a con-meror! John Clark Rusans.

To be Continued.



A Peculiar Case

Periodic Attacks of Neuralgia in the Eyes.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I write to say that I have been a sufferer for four years with neuralgia in the eyes. The pains were very severe at night, causing me to suffer winter and summer alike. Sometimes a month

would lapse between spells, then I would be Troubled Every Week, especially if I was up at night. I am a man of regular habits, 42 years of age, and employed for the past seven years by Heath, Springs & Co., well-known merchants and bankers of this place

Hood's sarafine Cures

and Camden. I bought a supply of Hood's Sar-saparilla, used four bottles and believe I am cured." W. J. Long, Lancaster, South Carolina. Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restor-ing the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

RHODELIA.

Miss Maggie Hardesty was here shop oing Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. N.

sick list this week. Will Vessels and family have lately noved to Union county.

Alex Barger was the guest of Miss Maggie Hardesty Sunday. Emett Elder is visiting Miss Maggie Brown near Vine Grove.

Mr. John Wathen and family were visiting out in the country the 21st. Misses Eva Roberts and Martha Parr visited Mr Bill Vessels' family Saturday

Gabe Nevitt returned from Nelson county last week, where has he been visiting for sometime.

Richard Brown and John Burch were present at the grand entertainment given at Paynesville, Feb. 15, Mrs. Jane Rhodes, who has been very

ill for several weeks, we are sorry to say is no better at this writing. Henry Elder, of Garrett, spent a few

days last week with his mother near Mooleyville, enroute to Sorgho. Pat Willett, of Daviess county, has

been visiting his many friends in this vicinity for the past two weeks. The party given at Mr. Bob Beavin's Feb. 21, proved quiet a success. It was largely attended and all report a jolly

Mrs. Sarah Burch is suffering from severe cold caused by her long and cold drive to Hardinsburg, Feb. 13th. Mrs Burch has our heartfelt sympathy.

Paul O'Bryan, of Daviess county, has been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for several weeks. Paul is quite a gentleman and we are truly glad to have him in our midst once more.

Miss Lucy Burch and Messrs. Paul Mills, Paul Manning, Paul Burch, Paul Hines, Paul Stiff, Emmett Elder, Pat Willett and Richard Brown were the guests of Misses Ellen and Bettie O'Bryan Sunday night.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs Charlie Hayden has been much brighter since the 12th of January, when every heart of the family leaped with joy by the arrival of a black eyed and golden haired boy babe. Uncle Charlie says it

is very nice to be called papa.

Mr. John Cart and Miss Nannie Elder were quietly married at St. Thersas' (commonly called Flint Island,) church, February 14, at 3 o'c'ock. Rev Father Reaux officiating. The attendants were Miss Eva Roberts and Mr. Earl Basham. The invitations were restricted to only near relatives and one or two immediate friends of the family. May their lives be long and happy is the wish of their many friends.

Died at Mr. Charlie Hayden's, Sam Hayden, son of Henry Hayden, Sunday, February 9th at 3 o'clock p. m. He died of pneumonia after an illness of only eight days. It grieves us very much to have to give up one so young and promising. He was only seventeen and leaves many friends to mourn his loss and as they loved him dearly in life they will not forget him in death. May he now enjoy the reward of his pious and exemplary life and rest peacefully in the bosom of Ged

The angel of death visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Payne, Feb. 9th, st 3:30 o'elock p. m. and took from them 3:30 o'clock p. m. and took from them stories of heroism coming up from ev-their daughter, Bertha, nineteen years, cry land is to show oneself either igafter a long illness of consumption. Bertha being a dear and loving child, caring nothing for society, giving her tion of one's brethren in distress. The whole heart to her parents, she will long be remembered and missed by the family circle. We sincerely sympathize with her bereaved parents, who with her many loving friends followed her earthly remains to their final resting place in St. Thersas' cemetery.

E. W. Bagby, a prominent lawyer of Paducah, Ky., says that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey cured his children of whooping cough when all things else failed. It's a new remedy for all coughs. For sale by Short & Haynes, Cloverport; Dr. R. H. McMullin, McDaniels; M. Meyer. & Co., Buras; Geo. Heyser, Constan-tine; A. Taylor, Rosetta; Drury, Bennett & Co., Bowlevville, Ky.; W. E. Brown, Irvington, Ky; Jao. P. Nichols, Garfield, Ky.; A. R. Morris, Big Spring, Ky.

Children Gry for

Pitcher's Casteria.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

LessonFor the WeekBeginning March 3d Comment by Rev. Walter J. Yates, A M.

Topic, The Burnt Offering.

BIDLE READINGS.-Lev. 1, 1-9; Rom. zil, 1. In the open court before the "tent of meeting" which contained the most sacred furnishings of the tabernacle stood the brazen altar for burnt offer-ings. It was made hollow, of boards, and covered with plates of brass. A grating on the top served to receive the wood and the sacrifices. The interior of the altar may have been filled with earth or stones. Of this, however, nothing is said in the Bible.

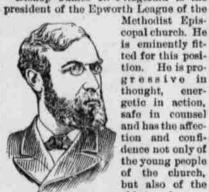
The burnt offering was to be a bullock, a male sheep or goat, or a turtle dove or young pigeon. No part of this offering was to be eaten either by the priests or the one making the sacrifice, but all was to be burned on the altar. The fire was to be kept perpetually burning on the altar.

The burnt offering represented perfect self surrender to God. Its import is summed up in Paul's exhortation, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable

Thoroughly Equipped.

Education does not stifle zeal. God laces no premium on ignorance. Inteligent piety is not less but more effective than ignorant devotion. Ignorance is never the mother of devotion. Her offspring is a brood of superstitions and bigotry, if not hypocrisy. The Holy Scriptures themselves are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." The more one knows the better he can be and more useful.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald is the



Methodist Episcopal church. He is eminently fitted for this position. He is progressive in thought, energetic in action, safe in counsel and has the affection and confidence not only of the young people of the church, but also of the older and more

BISHOP FITZGERALD. conservative elements. His official residence is New Orleans. His duties as bishop call him to all parts of the United States and even to foreign countries. Bishop Fitzgerald is about 58 years of age and is a native of Newark, N. J. He studied at Princeton and chose the law as his calling, but on his conversion abandoned the court for the pulpit.

That Great University.

The American university at Washington bids fair to be one of the great insticentury. Its plans are broad enough to make it truly national in character. Its location is strategic in the Capital City, with its unequaled education facilities afforded by the many collections in museums, libraries and governmental departments. The grounds are superb in situation and ample in extent. A special gift provides for their gardening, to be begun next May. The endowment grows steadily, and funds are being received for buildings. The scheme is a magnificent one. Grand men are in control of the enterprise, which will not be restricted in operations to denominational lines. Bishop John F. Hurst, the resident bishop at Washington, is the chancellor.

Cheerfulness.

'Tis well to work with a cheerful heart Wherever our fortunes call, With a friendly glance and an open hand And a gentie word for all. Since life is a thorny and difficult path, Where toil is the portion of man. We all should endeavor while passing alor To make it as smooth as we can

New Life In the East.

Whatever one may think of the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, one thing is certain, new life is being infused into the old land, and prosperity such as has not been seen for ages seems dawning. Jerusalem is fast outgrowing its old limits. A new quarter in the western suburb has arisen in the last few years. Every available piece of land is rapidly being bought up. Trade is increasing, and last year a public garden was opened outside the Jaffa gate. Two boats on the Dead sea are employed in gathering bitumen. It is proposed by steam launch and barges to bring produce from Monb by a shorter route to Jerusalem. The railroad from Jaffa to Jerusalem is also working wondrous changes in thought and style of doing things in this ancient land.

Open doors stand invitingly on every side. Activity such as the world never before saw is pushing the borders of Christ's kingdom far into the borders of heathenism. Not to be thrilled at the norant of the most important movements of the times or indifferent to the condiregular church papers, special periodicals devoted to various fields and departments, the secular press and even the reports of United States consuls teem

Reflex Influence of Missions.

The evangelization of a heathen people will do nore to start the wheels of industry than all possible tariff legislation. One New England firm has sold more agricultural implements in South Africa since the Christianizing of the native tribes than are sufficient to pay the whole expense of the missions from the beginning. Reflex Influence of Missions,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, also clung to Casteria, When she had Children, she gave them Casteria, The Topic of The Hour.

Within the past year, and especial'y within the past six months, finance has taken, as a topic of press discussion, the place occupied for several years past by the tariff. Contradictory and irreconcil able as are the positions, complex and confused as are the arguments, of the political parties and leaders of the country upon the tariff question, they are no less so npon the question of finance. The great political problem of the day in the United States is the problem of reforming the National currency. The man or woman who pretends to be well informed will not be content to learn the views of a few newspapers only upon the financial and other questions of the bour, but will seek in some way to get a survey of the press discussion in all parts of the country and upon all sides of the questions at issue. There is no way to get such a survey except by reading a journal that gives extracts and condensed statements from all the leading representative papers and reviews. Such a journal is Public Opinion, published weekly at Washington, D. C. In its particular field it is unique and unrivaled. It covers the entire range of current news and comment, political, sociclogical, financial, scientific, religious, literary, both American and foreign. In connection with the American Institute of Civics it has inaugurated an exceedingly helpful plan for the study of current topics. (A pamphlet containing details for the organization and conduct of clubs and valuable suggestions as to methods of work will be sent for ten cents; address, Extension Department, A. I. C., Box 348, Washington, D. C.) We can offer Public Opinion at a reduced rate if taken at once in connection with the BRECKEN-RIDGE NEWS. Back numbers can be had to complete the present volume, beginning January 1.

A new theory in the treatment of coughs, lung and bronchial affections has been advanced by the manufacturers of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. It is truly a wonderful remedy. All dealers sell it on a positive guarantee. For sale by Short & Haynes, Cloverport; Dr. R. H. McMullin, McDaniels; M. Meyer & Co., Buras; Geo. Heyser, Constantine; A. Taylor, Rosetta; Drury, Bennett & Co., Bewleyville, Ky.; W. E. Brown, Irvington, Ky.; Jno. P. Nichols, Garfield, Ky., A. R. Morris, Big Spring, Ky.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver, the product of American mines, it the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, is the only solution of and remedy for the disturbed and unsatisfactory condition of trade, manufacture and general business of the country. The surreptitious act of 1873, divorcing silver and gold in our monetary system, was a crime of untold magnitude. It was the rankest kind of class legislation in favor of the wealthy against the producers of wealth, and hostile to the prosperity of the United States. It was an act of treason because done at the instance of a European syndicate and for bribe money, "giving aid and comfort to our country's enemies." To shield the guilty parties, the well authentitated facts, often published, have been vigorously denied.

The Enquirer will continue to expose this unpardonable crime until right and justice are done the people by the full restoration of silver to its old companionship with gold. We need the assistance of the people in disseminating the truth, to which end we invite all in your selection of papers for the coming season to include the Enquirer, that costs only \$1.00 a year. (Issued twice a week.)

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